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hydrocarbons and insoluble in an aqueous solution,  
said additive comprising iodine.

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1 - 7 were pending in this application prior to this amendment. Claims 1 - 7 were rejected in the Office Action. Applicant has canceled claim 5, amended claims 1, 6 and 7 and added new claims 8 - 21. No new matter has been introduced. Reconsideration of claims 1 to 4, 6 and 7 and allowance of claims 1 to 4 and 6 to 21 is hereby respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-4, 6 and 7 as being anticipated by Pye (3711405) and Gallus (3601194), claims 1-3 and 5-7 as being anticipated by Dill (3724549) and claims 1-3 and 7 as being anticipated by Hower (2803306).

Applicants have limited independent claims 1 and 8 by the following feature of claim 5 according to which the additive comprises:

...terpene- or sterol-based components...

Claim 5 has been rejected by the Examiner as being anticipated by Dill.

According to the Examiner, Dill teaches in particular a composition comprising a dicyclopentadiene (terpene) resin.

Terpenes are hydrocarbons built up from isoprene. Dicyclopentadiene is not built up from isoprene. It is neither a terpene nor a terpene-based component. Therefore, it is submitted that the invention claimed in claims 1 and 7 is not anticipated by Dill.

Dill does not suggest an additive comprising terpene- or sterol-based components. Therefore, it is submitted that the invention claimed in claims 1 and 7 also distinguishes over Dill.

Dill teaches that dicyclopentadiene forms a resin. It is understood that this resin is a polymeric resin whereas, according to the invention, the terpene- or sterol-based components form crystalline particles. In the resin particles of Dill, dicyclopentadiene molecules are linked by covalent bonds and over diclopentadiene melting point, the resin degrades to a fluid containing polymeric molecules which should be viscous whereas the crystalline particles of the invention degrades to a fluid with a low viscosity.

Claims 2 to 4, 6 and 8 to 20 are dependent either upon claim 1 or upon claim 7 and are therefore either not anticipated by nor rendered obvious at least for the same reasons as stated with respect to claims 1 and 7.

New independent claim 21 relates to a crystalline additive comprising iodine. This is not taught or suggested by the cited documents as well.

#### CONCLUSION

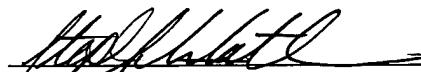
In light of the above amendments and remarks, the Applicants believe that the present application and

claims 1-4 and 6-21 are in proper condition for allowance. Such allowance is hereby requested.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the claims captioned "Version with markings to show changes made".

The Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 04-1579(57.0329) in the amount of any applicable fees.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW THE CHANGES MADE

Claims 1, 6 and 7 have been amended as follows:

1. (Amended) A wellbore service fluid to be injected from a surface location through a well tubular into a subterranean formation, said fluid being water based and comprising a particulate additive having the properties of being crystalline, soluble in hydrocarbons and insoluble in an aqueous solution, said additive comprising terpene- or sterol-based components.
6. (Amended) The wellbore fluid of claim 1, wherein the crystalline additive, soluble in hydrocarbons and insoluble in an aqueous solution, comprises ~~is~~ a wax.
7. (Amended) Method of treating a wellbore, including the steps injecting from the surface a water based wellbore fluid comprising a particulate additive having the properties of being crystalline, soluble in hydrocarbons and insoluble in an aqueous solution, said additive comprising terpene- or sterol-based components;  
letting said additive accumulate at the face of a permeable formation;  
reversing the flow direction and letting hydrocarbons enter said wellbore through said formation thereby dissolving at least part of said accumulated additive.

Claims 8 to 21 have been added as follows:

8. (New) Method of claim 7 wherein the additive has a molecular weight of less than 1000.

9. (New) Method of claim 8 wherein the additive has a molecular weight of less than 650.
10. (New) Method of claim 7 further comprising the step of encapsulating the additive prior to use in said wellbore fluid.
11. (New) Method of claim 7 wherein the melting point of the additive is over 80°C.
12. (New) Method of claim 11 wherein the melting point of the additive is over 100°C.
13. (New) Method of claim 7 wherein the size range of the particulate additive is comprised between 1 and 10000 microns.
14. (New) Method of claim 7 wherein the additive comprises terpene-based components.
15. (New) Method of claim 14 wherein the additive comprises Borneol or Camphor.
16. (New) The wellbore fluid of claim 1 wherein the melting point of the additive is over 80°C.
17. (New) The wellbore fluid of claim 16 wherein the melting point of the additive is over 100°C.
18. (New) The wellbore fluid of claim 1 wherein the size range of the particulate additive is comprised between 1 and 10000 microns.
19. (New) The wellbore fluid of claim 1 wherein the additive comprises terpene-based components.

20. (New) The wellbore fluid of claim 19 wherein the additive comprises Borneol or Camphor.

21. (New) A wellbore service fluid to be injected from a surface location through a well tubular into a subterranean formation, said fluid being water based and comprising a particulate additive having the properties of being crystalline, soluble in hydrocarbons and insoluble in an aqueous solution, said additive comprising iodine.